

**WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:**

1. A method for driving a plasma display panel including a scan electrode and a sustain electrode provided in parallel on a first substrate, and an address electrode provided on a second substrate, the address electrode crossing the scan electrode and the sustain electrode, the  
5 method comprising:

during a reset period,

applying a rising ramp voltage to the sustain electrode up to a first voltage level, and erasing wall charges, after a previous sustain period is complete;

maintaining the address electrode and the sustain electrode at a second voltage when the  
10 erasing is finished, and applying a ramp voltage to the scan electrode, the ramp voltage gradually rising from a voltage below the discharge firing voltage with respect to the sustain electrode to a third voltage over a discharge firing voltage;

applying when the step of maintaining is finished, wherein a ramp voltage to the scan electrode while maintaining the sustain electrode at the first bias voltage; the ramp voltage  
15 gradually falls to a predetermined voltage from the fourth voltage; and

maintaining the sustain electrode at a second bias voltage below the first bias voltage of the sustain electrode during the predetermined voltage maintain period of the scan electrode formed after finishing the applying step.

20 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the second voltage is OV.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the level of the second bias voltage of the sustain electrode is substantially identical to the fourth voltage level.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the sustain electrode is maintained below 0 volts during the step of maintaining the address electrode.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the scan electrode ramp-falls from the fourth voltage to the predetermined voltage and maintained.

6. A plasma display panel driver comprising:

a plasma panel for providing a plurality of address electrodes, and first electrode and a second electrode crossing the address electrodes, the first electrodes and the second electrodes being in pairs and parallel to each other, and a crossing area of the address electrode and the first electrodes and the second electrodes forming a discharge cell;

a controller for externally receiving video signals, and generating an address driving signal, first electrode driving signals and second electrode driving signals;

an address driver for receiving the address driving signal from the controller, and applying a display data signal for selecting a discharge cell to be displayed to the address electrode;

a first driver for receiving the driving signals from the controller, and applying a voltage to a first electrode of a cell selected for discharge so as to generate discharge to the first electrode; and

a second driver for receiving the driving signals from the controller, and applying a voltage to the second electrode so that the cell selected for discharge may maintain discharging for a predetermined time,

wherein the first driver applies a voltage that is ramp-risen to a first voltage level to the first electrode, maintains the voltage at a second voltage level below the first voltage level, ramp-falls the voltage to a third voltage level, and maintains the ramp-fallen voltage, and

5 wherein the second driver applies a first bias voltage to the second electrode during the ramp falling period of the first electrode, and applies a second bias voltage below the first bias voltage to the second electrode while the first electrode is maintained at a third voltage level.

7. The PDP driver of claim 6, wherein the voltage level of the second bias voltage is substantially identical to the second voltage level of the first electrode.

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8. A method for driving a plasma display including a scan electrode and a sustain electrode provided in parallel on a first substrate, and an address electrode provided on a second substrate, the address electrode crossing the scan electrode and the sustain electrode, the method comprising:

15 after applying a falling ramp voltage to the scan electrode such that the scan electrode reaches a predetermined voltage, reducing a voltage of the sustain electrode such that a voltage difference between the scan electrode and the sustain electrode is reduced.